

## Showing.

## STEAMERS.

**DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for  
above Port, TO-MORROW, the 27th Inst  
Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co**  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th October 1902.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

**FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.**

Calling at SAIGON, SINGAPORE, TOWNSVILLE and NOUMEA (NEW CALEDONIA) and taking through cargo for NEW ZEALAND.

THE Company's Steamship

will be despatched as above TO-MORROW  
on the 27th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1892

OR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA  
VIA INLAND SEA.

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 28th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co**  
Agents.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA  
THE Steamship.

UNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & Co**  
Agents.  
Horseburn, 25th October, 1882.

**"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
**FOR SHANGHAI, TAKU, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**

"MORAY,"  
aptain Couche, will be despatched as ab  
n or about MONDAY, the 31st instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 24th October, 1892.

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON  
HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.  
THE Steamship

THE Steamship  
"DENBIGHSHIRE,"  
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched as above  
about FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, ins  
for passengers, advertised

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1892.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL  
THE Steamship  
"GHAZEE,"

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DODWELL, CARLILL & CO**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1862.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 100 A. I. Italian Barge

**"ORIENTE,"**  
Maresca, Master, will load for the above  
and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to **SHEWAN & CO.**

Hongkong, 24th September, 1862.

---

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. British Ship

Crosby, Master, will load here for the a  
port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & C  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1862.

### Consignees.

**NOTICE.**  
**CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamer**  
**"CHINA."**  
The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense.

J. S. VAN BURE  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1892.

**WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS,  
No. 48, Queen's Road Central.**



## Intimations.

## GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

## The Analyst's report:—

"It is of unexceptionally good quality."

"Particularly pleasant to the taste."

"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."

"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.

Victoria Dispensary,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

## SEEDS.

OUR SECOND and LAST SHIPMENT for this Season of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS having arrived we strongly advise customers (in order to prevent disappointment) to book their orders at once for all seeds required for late sowing.

This Shipment contains many NEW KINDS highly recommended for this climate.

## FERMIGERS

## MANUAL OF GARDENING

## FOR THE TROPICS.

This work is alike interesting to the student of botany and practical Gardener and comprises a large number of Plants which for the convenience of reference are arranged in separate groups and are headed with their ordinary botanical names. The cultivation of FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT TREES, &c., is practically dealt with and PRUNING, GRAFTING and MANURING thoroughly explained.

Price \$8.50.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A High Class FERTILIZER for POT PLANTS and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in tins containing 10 lbs. each...\$1.50.

25 lbs. each...\$3.00.

Special quotations for large quantities.

## RANSOME'S NEW PARIS

## LAWN MOWERS.

\$17.00 each.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1892.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE is just "off chance" of the *Fokien*, due here on Friday morning, bringing the *Normand* survivors down from Amoy.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Valeria*, from Bombay, left Singapore this afternoon, for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, tomorrow evening, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian liner *Sakata Maru* will continue her maiden trip from Dai Nippon to the Antipodes tomorrow morning under the command of Captain E. B. Macmillan, who piloted the same *Sakata Maru* steamer *Milke Maru* when on the Australian run.

FOUR 17-knot torpedo-boats flying the dreaded dragon flag, armed to the teeth, heavily manned, and chock-full of torpedoes and missiles arrived here from Whampoa this afternoon, and yet the *Victor Emmanuel* has not spread a single torpedo-net up to the hour of our going to press. From battle, murder, annihilation, lawyers, and all other horrors good Lord deliver us!

The Coast:—"During the scare, when the Chinese money-changers in Hongkong were buying up bank notes at two cents to the dollar, who were they like Pharoah's daughter?"

The Foot:—"The one drinks water and makes snails, and the other—"

The Coast:—"No, you're drinking again! It is because they draw a little profit from the snails on the beach!"

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Arrowsmith* (from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

THE new admiral of the Yangtze (whatever that may mean) is reported by a Chinese paper to have arrived at Shanghai, en route for Hankow, on the 18th instant.

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin for this port on the 24th inst.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE new "Shan" liner *Siam*, Captain W. Nicol, left for Swatow this afternoon where her name and flag will probably be changed by Messrs. Bradley & Co., the managing owners of the "Shan" boats.

WE are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamship *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 6th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow morning.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* understands that the adventurous little craft *Alvina* *Said*, just returned from a most interesting trip to the Sea of Okhotsk, has been the first vessel which entered the inner harbour of the port of that name during the last twenty-three years.

THE Sanitary Board will meet on Thursday, October 27th, at 4 p.m. Agenda.—1. Mortality Returns for the weeks ended the 15th and 22nd October, 1892. 2. Reports.—A. Concerning a Cattle Depot for Kaulung. B. From the Surveyor for the quarter ended the 30th September, 1892. C. From the Analyst, on samples of water drawn from the Taitam and Pokfulam conduits and mains, in September, 1892.

WE note from the *Mercury* the operations to raise the pontoon *Lulu*, sunk a short time ago at the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai, have not been successful yet. The *Lulu* has had a very checked career; she was originally one of the so-called "safety day gunboats," built during the war in America. Built in 30 days as a vessel, she was in service for 10 days as a "safety" gunboat, and after the conclusion of the "safety" rebellion was sold out of the service, and called out of Shanghai for some time, owned by the late Mr. Bithen, of Messrs. S. C. Farman & Co., as a three-masted American schooner, or rather "barquentine," under the name of *Lulu*; her original name, when a Federal gun-boat, was the *Myrtle*, she belongs.

A FEW days ago a Chinese woman and her brother-in-law were paddling the weary boat from Whampoa to the head towards Aberdeen, when they were surrounded by four strangers, with bamboo spears, intent on robbery. Determined to sell his life dearly, or perish in the attempt, brother-in-law made a bee-line for the way out, and just as the circus was in full swing a Sikh policeman hove in sight on the straggling tack (as the Crown Solicitor says). The desperadoes at once sought flight, but the Sikh spread his feet out, and blocked every way of escape in one act. The "practical robber" (Shakespearean term) was brought before Mr. Wodehouse to-day and sentenced, on conviction, to six months hard labour.

THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Mongkut*, Capt. H. Deane, on her recent trip to Bangkok carried Commodore Panes, Italian Minister, Baron H. S. Stenhouse, First Secretary to the German Legation, and Lieut. Martini, as passengers. Upon arrival at their destination the distinguished passengers presented a testimonial to Capt. Deane which runs as follows:—

"Bangkok, October 11th, 1892.

"The undersigned, on their arrival at Bangkok after a six days' voyage from Hongkong by the steamer *Mongkut*, wish to express the pleasure they feel at the comfort they found on this ship, and to thank Capt. Deane for his great kindness and thoughtfulness to them during so successful and enjoyable a trip."

At the Magistracy to-day Mr. Wodehouse sent a coffin to go for nine months, and two others for six months each, for attempting to extort money by threats. It appeared from the evidence that they came from Canton with several other confirmed rogues, and went to a "pore lous widow" in a Chinese lodging house with a view that her dear departed husband owed some of them \$50. The lady was not at all influenced by their arguments, so words were produced, and she was gently but firmly advised to pay up \$50. Still she refused—in fact, the number of times she was interviewed on the subject without result speaks volumes for the patience of the Canton rogues, who never got their weapons to work at all. Ultimately, Inspector Stanton got his eagle eye on them, and their doom was sealed. After watching their movements for a few days, he concluded they had no reliable means of support, nor lawful designs; so he arrested them, and found that they did not even belong to the Hongkong Club. That was their misfortune, not their fault; but do not think they come out of jail they will be elected.

## THE "BORHARA" DISASTER.

The full descriptive report of all the circumstances connected with the wreck of the *Borhara* and the *Normand*, and the loss of about 300 lives, is completed this evening, and may be had at the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* or copies may be mailed direct as ordered.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. H. E. Pollock, Acting Puisne Judge.)

October 26th.

## THE SIMON AND SAMUEL CASE.

Li Tat Sam sued Lam Tan Chun for \$1,000, balance of defendant's guarantee in a transaction between plaintiff and David Simon. Mr. Hastings (Wotton and Deacon) was for plaintiff and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Grist (for Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office) defended.

Mr. Robinson raised a preliminary objection that the case was *res judicata*; plaintiff had originally sued Simon and the present defendant jointly, but the writ as to the latter was not quite correctly made out in some respect and since plaintiff wished to get judgment as quickly as possible against Simon (who was then in jail) leave was obtained to strike out the name of the present defendant, but no leave was obtained nor right reserved to commence a fresh suit against him. Consequently the whole case of plaintiff against Lam Tan Chun was dead.

Mr. Hastings said that none of these statements were proved. If the defence wished to rest on this point, they must call evidence at once; otherwise it had no weight. Mr. Robinson said if he called all the evidence on this point now it might prejudice other lines of defence if it failed. He asked his Lordship to express an opinion now.

His Lordship said that of course the Court could not decide the point now, and consider it again after hearing evidence.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiff. Lai Tat Sam said he had known defendant since he was a child. Did not know Simon and Samuel. Defendant introduced him to Simon. A contract was made on August 3rd by which witness was to deliver 400 chests of tea to Simon & Co. before August 25th, for \$3600, defendant guaranteeing payment. The money was never paid. When witness went for the money (on August 17th) nobody was to be found at Simon and Samuel's place, which was in Egin Street. Saw their comrade there that night, and learnt from him that all the money had been carried off. Plaintiff then took action and got judgment in the Original Court against Simon and Samuel for \$3,600. (All documents in the suit were now produced and put in evidence.) On execution being levied, about \$4,000 were recovered. Over \$1,000 were still due. Plaintiff then applied to Lam Tan Chun for the balance, about three days after the judgment referred to, and defendant said "I am waiting for the money to come back from the bank." Plaintiff asked for a few hundred dollars on account, and defendant said he would see about it. Later defendant said to plaintiff "Go and sue me for it." (Case proceeding.)

## THE LATE TYPHOON.

Among other vessels which experienced the typhoon that ended so disastrously to the *Borhara* and *Normand* was the British barque *Namaimo*, but thanks to his well-known seaman's Captain Oiler got his vessel out of it. The *Namaimo* left Foochow on the 6th instant, bound to Tientsin, and on Saturday and Sunday, the 8th and 9th instant, was in a typhoon north of Formosa. She lost one sail and split another. The vessel was then close among the islands and Captain Oiler found it necessary to alter his course and make a heavy sea, but towards evening the weather got dark and gloomy, with confused sea. At 8 p.m. the wind came in sudden squalls, first from N.W., then N., then N.E., and varying every few minutes, and while sail was being taken off a tremendous squall from the E. struck the ship and put her aback, gave her stern way, and the sea breaking over her stern filled the cabin, broke the wheel and drove the rudder from one side to the other. Under the circumstances, the vessel was helpless for a few minutes, but she was got before the wind running and steering as well as the weather had been secured, the sails could not be made fast in time being blown to pieces. The vessel was well attended to, but it took all night in the face of the typhoon, blowing to secure the yards and what sails were worth saving. On Tuesday morning a survey of the damage was made, and it was found that the deck load was all right, except a few poles and planks forward which were missing, but the ship's gear was badly cut up. It was also found that the rudder swung loosely, and independently of the rudder head which showed signs of straining. A careful trial convinced Captain Oiler that the damage, but there was a heavy sea, the rudder being under water, and the rudder trunk close fitting, the full extent of the injury done could not be ascertained. Such being the case, Captain Oiler decided to make for Amoy, so he put her head to the west under easy sail, and so long as the helm was not put hard over the vessel steered pretty well. He took this course in preference to proceeding to Foochow because, among other things, the wind was fair and in the event of the rudder giving out there would be more chance of assistance, and an anchorage easy of access, whereas had she made for Foochow she would have had to go up a river with bad places to pass. A steering spar was rigged ready for use, but was not required and the vessel reached Amoy on Saturday, the 15th. A regular survey has not been held, but in addition to the damage to the rudder, some sails were split or blown away and the vessel leaked a little, probably round the damaged rudder when she got the port; while the captain, to whose skill and energy it was due that the vessel was saved, lost all his cabin stores and personal effects.

## PIRACY IN HONGKONG.

Late last night or early this morning one of the most daring and barefaced acts of robbery ever recorded in the history of piracy was committed in Wyndham Street, not far from the office of this paper.

Yesterday morning a valuable letter was brought to the *Hongkong Telegraph* office by a daily published in an *Express* during the day, repeating with further details in the regular issue of the paper in the evening. To-day the *Daily Press* reproduces it, and deliberately claims it as a "special telegram to the *Daily Press*," though we published it nearly 24 hours previously.

*Hongkong Telegraph*, 25th Oct., midday.

THE LATE TYPHOON. A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

(Special to *Hongkong Telegraph*, 26th Oct.)

ASING, 25th Oct.

The Douglas Co.'s steamer *Formosa* is bringing the second engineer (Mr. Nistad) and a seaman named Hernes, who are sole survivors of the Norwegian steamer *Normand*, which was wrecked on the Pescadore.

THE "BORHARA" DISASTER. There are no more survivors of the *Borhara*.

These cuttings from the two papers named speak for themselves. We have known of cases where one telegram is sent to a number of papers, and we have known cases where a telegram sent to only one paper was copied and acknowledged; we have even known (only in Hongkong) of cases where no credit was given for copied items; but never, no I never have we had the misfortune to set eyes on a print in which an item, already stated, was flaunted as special, exclusive, fresh, sensational news, worth a 10 inch heading!

"Granny," dear, do try to reform. Surely you are not completely past redemption even in these strangely degenerate days—are you?

## A PORTUGUESE NOBLEMAN IN TROUBLE.

\$30,000 GONE WRONG.

The *Siam Free Press* has the following about the gentleman who was taken to Macao yesterday from Bangkok, via Hongkong:—

One of the most lamentable examples of the spirit of gambling was seen yesterday in the case of the Portuguese nobleman, who was taken to Macao yesterday from Bangkok, via Hongkong. He was a gentleman of fortune, and was in the habit of spending large sums of money in the pursuit of his hobby. He was taken to Macao yesterday from Bangkok, via Hongkong. He was a gentleman of fortune, and was in the habit of spending large sums of money in the pursuit of his hobby. He was taken to Macao yesterday from Bangkok, via Hongkong. He was a gentleman of fortune, and was in the habit of spending large sums of money in the pursuit of his hobby.

Costa was the presiding spirit at annual balls, decorated of Foreign Office dinners and the curled dandy of social gatherings in Bangkok. His services were sought in request by Siamese princes who wished to appear *commode* *fast* in the manner of their dinners and entertainment, and such golden opportunities were taken every advantage of by the poor victim of the cards, who committed extensive depredations on gold and silver, and valuable ornaments that he might satisfy his insatiable lust for play. The system followed was carried on with some ingenuity and the accumulated pecuniary losses have attained an enormous figure.

The Siamese have suffered severely. From eight to ten thousand taels is the estimated amount of plunder obtained from this source, while a like amount is owing to the tradesmen of various parts of the city. His feverish anxiety to obtain the means of gambling led to the most extraordinary subterfuges and unblushing professions. Goods of all kinds, flowers and provisions were obtained in the name of native magistrates and sold to native traders immediately afterwards. From every source available he reaped a dishonest harvest and pandered to his love of play with unwearied zeal. His employees at one time, desirous to save him, had advanced large sums; but these have only gone the way of all others, and, disgusted, they have left the unfortunate man to his fate.

He will be sent in the course of the next few days, to Macao, there to undergo trial. This course was chosen upon other than as a matter of justice which was never contemplated in the treaties. The evidence will be taken here and forwarded to Macao; but these proceedings are not satisfactory. A criminal ought to be dealt with in his Consular Court in Siam, where evidence can be readily taken, and where the crime has been committed. The Siamese in this have every right of complaint. In Portugal the offence is considered a very serious one, involving, on conviction, transportation to the distant colonies. We deeply sympathize with his relatives in Bangkok, whom he has disgraced by his conduct, and can only trust that the severe lesson will prove a warning to the unfortunate young man for the rest of his life, of the dangers and disasters which inevitably follow a career devoted to gambling.

The *Bangkok Times* says it would require \$30,000 to put him right.

## THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is a political as well as a social factor whose importance has long been overlooked. It varies in different countries, and in different districts of the same country. It varies from year to year, and from century to century. It is an effect, whose causes are almost numberless. By reducing the cost to a common standard, it is possible to compare the cost of living in various countries, and to measure the rise and fall in prices with the process of the years.

A vast amount of valuable work has been done in this regard by Mulhall, Herbert Spencer, Levi, Thorold Rogers, Professor Green, D. G. Thompson, Imogene C. Fales, Edward Atkinson and other writers on political and social economy. Almost as much has been done by members of the British and American consular services. In the consular reports of those two governments there are more than a thousand able and well-written articles on the subject of living facts and figures from nearly every part of the globe. It is only since 1865 that this kind of work has been pursued with any degree of system. Prior to that time, practically nothing was done. Only here and there can we catch glimpses of what was going on. Since 1865 the workers have so increased in numbers that our information is very thorough. Of the decade 1875-1885, the figures are so complete as to enable us to form a clear conception as to almost every nation. Thus the average weekly wage and weekly expenditure for food was as follows in the lands mentioned:

United States, weekly wage \$12.00	Food \$10.00
Canada .....	10.00
Australia .....	10.00
France .....	10.00
Germany .....	10.00
Holland .....	10.00
Belgium .....	10.00
Spain .....	10.00
Portugal .....	10.00
Japan .....	10.00
Russia .....	10.00

It will be seen that in those countries where there are high wages, only one-third or one-half as much is expended for food as in a hand-to-mouth existence for amusement or accumulation. Where the wage is low, it is nearly all consumed in food. The surplus is so small that it is impossible for the wage worker to better his condition. This in the East applies with terrible force to China, Japan, Hindustan and Ceylon; and in Europe to Italy, Spain and Russia.

In comparing the weekly expenditure of the average artisan in the great capitals, the discrepancy is much greater. Take for example London, Paris, New York and Chicago. The elements of weekly expense are as follows:—

RENT	FOOD	BEVER.	FLUOR.
London.....1.40	.65	.35	.30
Clothing.....1.20	.50	.25	.20
Food.....1.30	.30	.40	.20

In the new countries such as America and Australia the cost of food is considerably less. On the other hand wages are usually higher and the prices of food lower. Men having steady employment have the highest comfort in such cities as New York, Chicago, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney. Next to these, but rather far away, are London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Then follow Paris, Havre and Marseilles. The other great municipalities of Europe follow these so closely together that it is difficult to arrange them in consecutive order. So far as the cost of food is concerned, it hardly seems to be a constant and heavy addition to the sum of \$100 from the crown. The men never tattoo, but the women do with a kind of indigo blue which appears in lines on their faces commencing about the nose, from which is drawn a straight line on either side to the ear, parallel lines are then drawn from this about the eighth of an inch apart down to the chin. Their forehead is never tattooed, and their body is tattooed. Their ornaments for personal adornment are a necklace of wild boar's teeth, cuttle-fish brads, or a string of foreign beads, buttons secured from some friendly Chinaman; this possibly would give the total of all their paraphernalia. Tobacco is a great solace to the savage, and grows wild in his country; it is simply sun dried, after which it is ready for the pipe. All the savages smoke, we fancy. Their pipes are made of hollowed bamboo, and the stem is made of bamboo reed, being about half a foot in length. The bowls are tastefully and prettily carved. When not in use they put them in their hair. Most of the savages wear no clothing at all, and those that do only wear a loincloth, and called by them "inkus." Nearly all wear a belt called "sabcock" into which they stick their "lalo" and anything else they desire. The *lalo* is a sash, the blade of which is a foot and a half long and very sharp; it is set in a shaft of wood, and frequently the end of the scabbard is adorned by the *gusis* of a Chinaman, who has fallen a victim in some head-hunting expedition. The *lalo* is the savages' great stand-by, and he would be without it like the Irishman without his shillelagh.

to condense in as many years as what under the competitive system would have required decades.

WM. E. S. FALES.

## THE FORMOSAN SAVAGE.

The island of Formosa, says a correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette*, is one of the finest islands on the face of the globe; it is 300 miles long and 70 miles broad, situated off the south coast of China, and ruled and governed by a body of mandarins appointed by the Emperor of the Middle Kingdom. It is a country very rich in produce, and in minerals, amongst which may be mentioned gold, silver, quicksilver and coal. Its agricultural products are enormous, and it would be hard to pick out a single thing that grows in a tropical climate that does not flourish in Formosa. I must not forget to mention that there are huge petroleum and sulphur springs there. Some of the finest tea the world produces is exported from this country to New York to the extent of 300,000 half-chests yearly; this is grown in the North of the island; in the South is grown oranges on a large scale which finds a ready market in Japan. Furthermore than all this enough camphor trees grow inland to supply the world with camphor for five or six centuries. The scenery is unique, and could not be surpassed, but the climate is bad, and owing to the richness of the soil and the density of the tropical vegetation malarial diseases are frequent, and in too many cases prove fatal. Formosa can boast of a small railway which runs from its capital, Twatutai, to a city in the North called Keelung, a place which possesses the only real harbour in the island though this is not saying much. The track is only 30 miles, and is run on a single line. Another runs southward from the capital for a distance of another 30 miles to a place called Kwa-lang-tung. The deficiency of a good harbour in the island has to a certain extent been a drawback. As mentioned above, Keelung has been the only harbour in the island worth mentioning but there are several others, which, however, being river harbours with big bars at times are very dangerous to enter; even Keelung is unsafe at certain periods of the year. Devastating storms frequently pass over the island and do enormous damage to life and property. The last one, in August 1892, did damage to the extent of, as estimated, \$14,000 and a loss of 500 lives. At Keelung, Hobe, and Taiwan, huge forts have been erected under foreign supervision, and Krupp guns are mounted therein. The Dutch came to the island in 1662, and the Japanese arrived in 1894, both of whom since left. An American is supposed to have done business in Taiwan with opium in the early days of the century, but there is some doubt whether he really arrived then. Only scraps on the outside edge of the island belong to the Chinese, the rest being populated by a body of aborigines which, if a census were taken, would be shown to be in "goodish" numbers. The districts they live in are very mountainous and rugged. They sleep in huts made of the palm or banyan leaf. The men are not very tall, five-feet-eight being, we should fancy, a big man amongst them. The women are short and ugly. It has always been a question where these aborigines first came from, for they are not at all like the Chinese. The best theory as a solution to this that we have ever heard put forward is that they are descended from the wrecked *Malacca* from one of the East Indian Isles, and mixed with the Dutch and Japanese, the former certainly, for some are of fair complexion as a European. On referring to some notes we have had access to we find the following reference to the complexions and probable origin of these savages:

"The tribes in question differ materially in appearance, language, manners &c. from the tribes of the plain, called *Pepowahs*, and have, we should imagine, the credit of being the earliest arrivals in this beautiful island. Craniologists alone would be able to trace the action of the human family to which they belong, but we should be inclined to doubt if they decided that all the various tribes, numbering, we should think, over a hundred, spread over a wild and mountainous country some two hundred miles long by fifty to sixty miles broad, were descended from one pure stock. It is very probable that the earliest inhabitants of this island were of the Indian type. Short in stature, but not very dark skinned—the descendants of a very ancient race, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Malays, element must have appeared, many centuries ago, for the Malays were found by the Spaniards as far North as the Philippines as early as A.D. 1521, at which date the principal islands were almost entirely occupied by them, and it is very likely that those islands as well as Formosa had been colonized by them many hundreds of years before. The complexion of the old men of the tribes is very yellow and often swarthy, that of the young healthy warriors much lighter and clearer, but there is observable in the faces of the majority of the tribes a tinge of the olive. The Chinese, not quite so dark as the complexion of the mixed descendants of Portuguese settlers of Macao, but resembling more the tint in the faces of the fair-complexioned Japanese. They are of anything darker skinned than ordinary Chinese men who have not been exposed to the sun, but the peculiar strain referred to does not appear so distinctly in the younger members of the tribes, or so strongly as it does in the complexion of those who have taken an active part in hunting, fighting, and in the hard daily struggle for existence."

Their hair is darkish, and somewhat long, not frizzled like the African negro, nor thick like the ordinary East Indian's hair. They are keen sportsmen, as naturally they should be, and are always on the *qui vive*; their eyes having a searching restlessness like the wild anxious gaze of deer; this is accounted for from the fact that this savage has many foes, not only in the wild animals but in human enemies, (the Chinese) who are always on the war-path searching for him for when the savage is unable to kill him he brings them in the sum of \$100 from the crown. The men never tattoo, but the women do with a kind of indigo blue which appears in lines on their faces commencing about the nose, from which is drawn a straight line on either side to the ear, parallel lines are then drawn from this about the eighth of an inch apart down to the chin. Their forehead is never tattooed, and their body is tattooed. Their ornaments for personal adornment are a necklace of wild boar's teeth, cuttle-fish brads, or a string of foreign beads, buttons secured from some friendly Chinaman; this possibly would give the total of all their paraphernalia. Tobacco is a great solace to the savage, and grows wild in his country; it is simply sun dried, after which it is ready for the pipe. All the savages smoke, we fancy. Their pipes are made of hollowed bamboo, and the stem is made of bamboo reed, being about half a foot in length. The bowls are tastefully and prettily carved. When not in use they put them in their hair. Most of the savages wear no clothing at all, and those that do only wear a loincloth, and called by them "inkus." Nearly all wear a belt called "sabcock" into which they stick their "lalo" and anything else they desire. The *lalo* is a sash, the blade of which is a foot and a half long and very sharp; it is set in a shaft of wood, and frequently the end of the scabbard is adorned by the *gusis* of a Chinaman, who has fallen a victim in some head-hunting expedition. The *lalo* is the savages' great stand-by, and he would be without it like the Irishman without his shillelagh.

With this weapon he gives the death blow to some animal, with it also he eats, and last of all he cuts off the heads of his enemies with it. The blades are exchanged by them with the Chinese for deer horns, and are often taken from the Chinese in warfare. The men are armed with bows and arrows and lances; a few of those on the borders have matchlocks. They have a coat which is made of the skin of the large brown deer, partially cured by exposure to the sun and wind; the design is about as rude as it could be. A slit of about 6 inches is made in the side, and at the end of the slit a circular piece of the skin is cut out, allowing just room for the neck. The stiffness of the hide and the narrow space, allowed for the neck, prevent the coat from dropping off the shoulders. A man with a covering of this kind can screw himself into such a position that no part of his body is exposed, excepting his head, and on this he places his jockey-shaped hat, with the peak at the back, thus securing perfect protection from rain. The aborigines manufacture for themselves not a bad kind of matting of coarse long grass. They also manufacture the jockey-shaped hat mentioned above, also made of grass. Their articles of manufacture such as bows, arrows, spears, string made of hemp, and pipes of bamboo. Their mode of making weapons appeared from bleached hemp fibres is as follows:—The loom is a hollow piece of wood, about three feet long, and one foot and a half in diameter, and is placed on the ground; the weaver sits down on the ground placing his feet against the hollowed wood; the strands are kept perfectly tight by a strap passed round the back of the weaver; the shuttles or needles are passed by hand, from right to left, drawn tight and adjusted with a piece of flat wood of the shape of a paper knife. The knowledge of weaving, of embroidery, and of the use of hemp, may have been derived from the first occupants of this island. The aborigines who live in the elevated ranges of the mountains have sprung from a very ancient stock, and have been almost undisturbed until within the last three centuries or so, having retained all their primitive modes of life, manners and customs. They have no written language of their own. On first meeting a savage of the true type you notice what a wide difference there is between him and his Celestial friend across the border, not only in the shape of the head, but particularly in the expression of the countenance, which is really anxious gaze of the deer, insecure from wild and human animals, as mentioned before. The men have a curious custom of piercing the lobes of their ears, and passing a small piece of bamboo through the cavity. Their only ornaments are a string of white cuttle-fish bone, or a necklace of wild boar's tusks. To conclude, this race of savages is one of the few in the world that have defied the approach of civilization. Where the original family came from will always remain in obscurity, yet this



All the angle-iron girders, rollers, joists, columns, pillars, and roofing supports made at the Old Dock, to the tune of some 75,000 to 80,000, for the preliminary works in connection with the Han Yang Iron Works, are sunk in the bed of the river at the entrance to the Han, and it is very improbable that any will ever be recovered, owing to the strong 'chow-chow water' at this point, as well as the swift current from the Han River. The tug *Chu-fu* at the time of the accident had four lighters in tow each deeply laden with the trams, &c., and instead of going dead slow when nearing the fierce 'chow-chow water' at the mouth of the Han river, or going over to the Wanchang side, the captain of the tug boat headed for the centre of the wharves at full speed and was surprised to find the four lighters give a few inches, then fill with water and suddenly and very quickly sink and come up empty.

It may have been a temporary saving to have discharged the European capitalists and engineers of these two fine tug boats far away superior to any owned by the Taku Tug and Lighter Company in the north of China, yet where is the saving now? Over 75,000 lost irretrievably; simply by inexperience and stupidity. Such accidents should teach the Chinese that any one is not fit for a tug-boat captain; but no, they cannot see it. I hear those employed at the Han strongly advocate having Europeans back in the tug-boats but it is questionable if the hint will be taken.

The various buildings are progressing very favourably, the new Customs Indoor quarters and Harbour Master's house have already gone up three stories and will shortly be ready for the roofing. It will be the opening of the next tea season, say about April or May next, before the new quarters of the Indoor and outdoor staff will be occupied.

The new Han Kow Hotel is slowly and steadily raising its head from a heap of ashes, thanks to the energetic Shanghai contractor, and it hopes yet to open before Christmas day. Last week the new Harkow Fire Brigade had the various steam and hand engines out on the race-course just to the right of the French Consulate, which was supposed to be the seat of the fire; and considering it was the first trial of the combined forces since the reorganisation of the Brigade it was very creditable to all concerned. The fire, however, ever, be it in the steam or in the hand engine, in the old country knows what the first firemen after a fire breaks out with the help of a good strong arm, and a strong force of water is worth (i.e. in the saving of property) more than an hour's force of water afterwards. I would suggest that at the next week's practice the false alarm be given to the gunboats in port in order to get the men well into the practice of the thing; for bringing a long chain aboard without a grasp to pull down horses is like firing a gun without the useful copper cap.

The *Kiangtung* made the last trip down from Ichang (going against the strong down-river current) in 23 hours steaming time, not counting stoppages; this is over 18 miles per hour and speaks well for the coolness and skill with which a boat of the size of the *Kiangtung* must be navigated in order that she may travel safely at a speed equal to the greyhounds of the Atlantic.

Professor Anderson and Madame Blanche are still here and seem to have become fixtures; they give performances every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. and by all accounts they are more than paying expenses at Hankow. By the way, one of the winners at Friday's cricket match, between the Salamanders and the World, in which the Italian band played very well, would like to remind a few of the fire-fighters that they are not altogether ignorant of the simplest laws of etiquette, and beg to suggest to the recreation committee that it would possibly lead to the comfort of all if a few more seats were provided at future matches.—*Mercury*.

## NANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Nanking, October 18th, 1892.  
Among the many interesting places around Nanking are the Dragon Cave and the Hot Springs. A few days ago, accompanied by a student, I visited these places, crossing the river, which is about two miles wide, in order to reach the town of Puker. From the small boat of about seven miles brought us to the small island of about seven miles, to the wall of which remains one strongly of the crumbling structure by which Shanghai is surrounded. We put up in this place for the night in the hotel the town possesses, and that was not much to boast about. The ceiling of our room was hung with festoons of smoky cobwebs, the floor was damp and unhealthy, and the walls were simply filthy. We spread our beds on the shaky bedsteads, and in spite of certain unpleasant odours from the stable, which was in the adjoining room, we slept well till morning. For breakfast, which included a meal of rice and vegetables, the evening before, we paid a sum equal to about sixpence in English money, which was not really dear. Next morning we travelled north and west over hilly ground some seven or eight miles, to the foot of the range of bare hills in one of which is situated the Dragon Cave. We climbed this hill, which is perhaps a thousand feet high, until we came to the cave, the mouth of which at the entrance is very narrow, but which widens out about thirty feet a little way and rises to fully eight feet in height. Inside, at the length of perhaps one hundred feet, the passage becomes narrow again and quite dark. I felt my way along for quite two hundred feet, but did not reach the end, which is not surprising, as according to local tradition there is no end to it. I was told by the Chinese that there were a great number of spoken and spirits inside, but I saw nothing except the bats, certainly nothing supernatural. A priest who dwells in a little temple above, informed me that there were only four spirits who could assume the appearance of men and women, and that these genies did not frequent the cave very much, but that at the same time there were myriads of other unearthly beings who could put on the shapes of various animals, and that spirits of this latter sort are frequently met with in the neighbourhood of the cave. This priest was an enterprising fellow. His temple is built on the side of the hill and is the work of his own unaided hands. He had even to carry all the timber up, there himself, being unable to get anyone to carry it for him. In the first month of every year he has a great feast at the temple in honour of another priest who used to live in a small cave higher up the hill and who eventually became a Buddha. The story of his translation to heaven is a characteristic one. He made himself a large straw dragon, hollow inside, into which he crept, and being comfortably disposed within the sacred monster, he set fire to it and succeeded in the flames to the blessed regions. At all events he has never been seen on earth since, but his successor, the priest of whom I have already spoken, scrapes in a considerable amount of cash on the holy anniversary. After seeing all the wonders of the cave we crossed one of the hills to the north, to where the hot springs are situated. There is one spring, about 20 feet by 30, covered with a shed for the men, and another spring (I could not see it) for women, which is surrounded by a high mud wall. A third well is principally used for washing clothes, the water of which smells a decidedly sulphurous odour, and is hot

enough to give one a sharp shock when taking a plunge in, as I did. The complete separation of the sexes at these springs is in striking contrast to the foul practices of the Japanese in their promiscuous bathing places, and proves the superior moral condition of the Chinese. (Robb's.) These springs have been used for several hundred years at least.

The Li Kiang Hsin, who, as I told you already, accused his superior, the Provincial Judge, of corrupt practices, has, I believe, been sentenced for the offence, but what his punishment is to be I have not yet heard.

Mr. Fryer, of the Shanghai Arsenal, is the guest of the foreign professors at the Naval College.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## "ELEVEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH."

"They had wandered round and round in that blinding snowstorm hopelessly lost, in a place only a hundred yards square, and when cold and fatigue overcame them at last, they scooped out a cave in the snow and lay down and died, not knowing that the steps more would have brought them into the true path."

Thus eleven precious lives were lost in making the descent from Mont Blanc in September, 1870. They suffered the bitterest death recorded in the history of those mountains, full as that history is with dreadful tragedies. Sad to think that they were so near safety, and yet through ignorance so far from it. Alas! how many die under different conditions, but for the same reason.

Here is a man who says, "All my friends thought I was doomed, and I did not care whether I lived or died."

He explains as follows: "Up to October, 1885," he says, "I was a strong, healthy man, and equal to any kind of work. At this time I was taken with a pain that seemed to shoot straight through my heart. I felt as if something was squeezing my heart, and I was in dreadful agony. I had to abandon work and sleep. Then I fell into a low, weak state. I had no appetite, and every morsel I ate gave me a great pain in the chest and a tight, uncomfortable feeling as if all my food turned to wind and did not pass my stomach. I had great pain in my back and sides, and was never free from pain night or day. Such food as I was able to take like a load on my stomach, and I would not touch it. I could get no sleep, and night after night I would lie awake.

"I became so weak I dare not lift the lightest article, and so nervous that the slightest sound startled me. Even the children's noise at play upset me. When I ventured out of doors I had to lean on a stick and rest, and my legs were so weak I could not walk. I was in a state of despair, for from the attack I scarcely knew my strength. I could lift a sack of flour with ease.

"I went to our doctor, who said mine was a bad case. He gave me medicines, but I got no relief from them. Now better, now worse, but never well, I remained in this state for over twelve months. I was under the doctor's care all that time. At last the doctor recommended me to go to Norwich Hospital and put myself under a celebrated physician there as an indoor patient. I did so in November, 1888. The physician said, 'Your heart is strained and very weak.'

"While in the hospital I was examined by three doctors, and after being under treatment five weeks my case was pronounced incurable. The doctors said I should never be able to do hard work again and would never get any stronger. I was now anxious to get home, so I left the hospital, but kept on receiving medicine as an out-door patient for three months longer. Getting weaker and weaker, I gave up taking their medicine and tried different medicines my friends told me of, but nothing did any good. I lingered on for months. Now, indeed, I am stronger than I was at first, and I am able to do any kind of work, and I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.

"I had lost all faith in medicine, but as a last resource sent to Mr. Edey, Supply Stores, Bungay, for a bottle, and had not taken more than half the contents before I felt better. 'Wife,' I said, 'I believe this Syrup is going to cure me.' I began to eat and the food was good, and I grew stronger and stronger. After taking three bottles I got back to my work strong and healthy, and since then I have never looked behind me. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I can now eat anything and do any kind of work, and went through harvesting as well as any, and can lift a pig with ease. I think God that sends the Syrup was made known to me, and feel that I owe my life to it. I am at liberty to publish this statement, as I am willing to tell anyone of the benefit I have derived from the medicine.



## The Share Market.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—113½ per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £7.10.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$11. buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—2½ per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885—14 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, ex div., buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$57 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 240 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$102 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, sellers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$265 per share, sellers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$29, sales and buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—28 per share, sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$76 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$24, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$51 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Paoan and Sangha Doo Samantian Mining Co.—\$25 per share, sellers.

The Raulo Gold Mining Co., Limited—25 cents per share, sellers.  
 New Irons Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Tonqua Coal Mining Co.—\$150 per share, buyers.

The Jebel Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$38 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—15 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nominal.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$155 per share, sales.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35, nominal.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$161 per share, sellers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$75, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$27 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$46 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$100 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$66 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10½  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10½  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10½

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10½  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10½

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72½  
 Bank Bills, on demand 72½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 73

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie.  
 Mr. Blackburne.  
 Mr. Harbuck.  
 Consul Budge.  
 Rev. R. F. Cobbold.  
 Mr. Cochrane.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lord.  
 Mr. J. B. Coughtrie.  
 Colonel Chancy.  
 Mr. W. H. Gaskell.  
 Dr. Hirschberg.  
 Mr. Vornier Meyer.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Bloomfield.  
 Mr. Chaouet.  
 Major Clayton.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison.  
 Captain Hodgins.  
 Mr. Morton Jones.  
 Mr. V. Kofod.  
 Mr. F. Maitland.  
 Mr. W. R. Needham.

## Shipping.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 HAITIAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 26th Oct.—Foonchow 25th Oct., Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th, Tea and General.—D. Lapralle & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. Seller, 26th Oct.—Canton 20th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TRUKHAN, British steamer, 1,671, C. H. J. Terque, 26th Oct.—Bombay 3rd Oct., and Singapore 18th Oct., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHARLES TOWERS, British steamer, 1,905, A. Murray, 26th Oct.—Kutchinotri 21st Oct., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hyppon, 26th Oct.—Pekhol 23rd Oct., and Hallow 25th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
 Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, for Saigon.  
 Maria Teresa, Austrian steamer, for Singapore.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 October 26th, Nippon, British str. for Swatow.  
 October 27th, St. Andrew, Norwegian str. for Kutchinotri.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.**  
 Per Tehran str. from Bombay and Singapore.—Mr. J. A. Beattie, and 382 Chinese.  
 Per Hailan str. from Foonchow, Amoy and Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Pokitlow, Messrs. W. Judd, C. W. Dickson, J. Laus, and Wong Tai-fong, and 154 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship Tehran reports that she left Bombay on the 3rd instant, and had fine weather to Singapore. From Singapore to Polo Sapatu had light and variable winds and fine weather to Hongkong. From Hongkong to Swatow had strong north-east monsoon, fine weather and heavy head seas.

The British steamship Hailan reports that she left Foonchow on the 23rd inst., and to Amoy had moderate north-east breeze and sea and fine weather. Left Amoy for Swatow on the 24th inst., had similar weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had moderate easterly breeze and fine weather. In Foonchow Hailan, in Amoy Ping Ching, Theresa, Taiwan, Benvenue, and Hailan in Swatow Ching Hye Teng.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CROSS  
 For Swatow—Per Hailan, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 10.10 A.M.  
 For Saigon—Per Cosmopolis, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 9.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per Brindisi, to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STRAMERS.**  
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, T. A. Bruhn, 22nd Oct.—Hollo 17th Oct., General.—Wielor & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 21st Oct.—Yokohama 13th Oct., Madia and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARDAV, British steamer, 1,080, James Thom, 24th Oct.—Samarang 14th Oct., Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 12th Aug.—Tatara 14th July, General.—Doddwell, Carhill & Co.

BRINDISI, British steamer, 1,120, D. Roche, 23rd Oct.—Shanghai 22nd Oct., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CAMELOT, British steamer, 1,864, Thomas, 13th Oct.—Amoy 12th Oct., Tea.—Shewan & Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, C. Stenham, 24th Oct.—Bangkok 17th Oct., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CHINA, American steamer, 1,200, W. B. Scabury, 22nd Oct.—San Francisco 28th Sept., and Yokohama 17th, Malls and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CHOY-SANO, British steamer, 1,194, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th Oct.—Canton 16th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 551, W. T. Schaefer, 23rd Oct.—Hollo 18th Oct., Sugar.—Wielor & Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,205, T. Voss, 23rd Oct.—Yokohama 11th Oct., General.—Slomson & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 20th Oct.—Canton 20th Oct., General.—Wielor & Co.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 10th Oct.—Vancouver 18th Sept., Yokohama 3rd Oct., Kobe 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Malls and General.—Canadian Pacific R. Co.

FOORSANO, British steamer, 991, Spencer Wilde, 22nd Oct.—Canton 22nd Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,125, J. Schall, 23rd Oct.—Mojl 17th Oct., Coal.—Wielor & Co.

KONG BING, British steamer, 862, J. B. Jackson, 21st Oct.—Bangkok 13th Oct., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

KUNPAI, Chinese steamer, 766, Johnson, 23rd Oct.—Newchwang—18th Oct., Beans.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KWILIN, British steamer, 1,088, B. Kendall, 24th Oct.—Wuhu 20th Oct., Rico.—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIA TERESA, Austrian steamer, 1,922, R. Deparis, 21st Oct.—Shanghai 18th Oct., General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

**Continued.**  
 SUNKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd, 25th Oct.—Manila 22nd Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIHEI, German steamer, 838, Calender, 1st Oct.—Kobe 25th Sept., Coals.—Meyer & Co.

TANABO, British steamer, 1,505, H. W. Hogg, 21st Oct.—Shanghai via Swatow 17th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TERESA, British steamer, 755, Slaker, 19th Oct.—Singapore 10th Oct., General.—Ban Moh.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, L. Dawson, 22nd Oct.—Canton 23rd Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ZAIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 23rd Oct.—Manila 20th Oct., General.—Shewan & Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
 ALBANIA, British ship, 1,438, W. S. Brownell, 2nd Oct.—New York 7th May, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

ELZE, German ship, 1,375, H. Bierners, 15th Aug.—New York 10th April, Petroleum.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

E. SOULE, American bark, 1,443, Ballard, 14th Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.), 23rd July, Coils.—Geo. R. Stevens.

HEINRICH, German bark, 923, Heine, 22nd July, Singapore 10th July, Timber.—Chicago.

ISAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 14th Aug.—New York 4th April, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

JESSEMAN, German bark, 883, A. Oesselman, 21st Sept.—Hamburg 20th April, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

J. Y. ROBBINS, British schooner, 178, Crooby, 11th Sept.—New York 10th May, Petroleum.—Order.

NAM-SHUN-SHING, Chinese schooner, 300, Luk Lai-long, 24th Aug.—Yee-on 11th Aug., Timber.—Yung Kee.

ORIENTE, Italian bark, 1,534, M. Morecen, 17th Aug.—New York and May, Petroleum.—Order.

PENSHAW, British bark, 727, Wood, 23rd Oct.—Calcutta 22nd Aug., and Canada 19th Sept., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,330, Wm. H. Gould, 20th Sept.—New York 24th May, Oil.—Shewan & Co.

SANTA CLARA, American ship, 1,474, R. W. Fuller, 14th Sept.—New York 23rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Intimations.**  
 THE Undersigned have just received from PORTUGUESE WINES—

BLUE LABEL (Invalids).  
 WHITE LABEL (Very Superior White).  
 RED LABEL (Very Old).  
 MADEIRA (Special Quality).  
 ALTO DOURO (Very Fine White Wine).  
 TERMO TINTO (Very Light Red Wine).  
 J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.  
 Hongkong, 20th October, 1892. [1039]

**THE MIKE COAL-MINING COMPANY.**  
 THE MIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—  
 FRESHNESS of the coal.  
 UNIFORMITY of quality.  
 FREEDOM from impurities.  
 Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.  
 Quick dispatch.  
 BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHIA, Sole Agents.  
 4, Robinson 5th September, 1892. [890]

**TAKLEMA COLLIERIES COMPANY, MOJI.**  
 THIS Company having appointed the Undersigned AGENTS for their Coal, (TAKLEMA AKAIRI) in Hongkong, they are prepared to supply Coal ex-Ship, ex-Godown, or trimmed in Bunkers, at prices to be had on application.  
 Copies of Reports and Analysis to be seen in the Office of the Undersigned:—  
 CHE ON & Co., Sole Agents.  
 Nos. 21 & 23, Lee Yuen Street, East Hongkong, 26th September, 1892. [933]

**KING WO CHEONG.**  
 COAL MERCHANTS, SHIPS COMPRA-DORES, STEVEDORES, &c.  
 Have for Sale a cargo of AKAIRI COAL, ex S.S. "BENGLOE".  
 MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Dock, reports that AKAIRI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.  
 For full particulars as to price, &c., Apply to  
 KING WO CHEONG, No. 32, Praya Central, Hongkong, 19th September, 1892. [731]

**LEVY HERMANOS.**  
 IMPORTERS OF JEWELLERY AND DIAMONDS in great variety; by every Mail, fresh consignments of latest Novelties from Europe.  
 CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, and WATCHES of all kinds. Handsome TIME-PIECES, and all kinds of Optician's Goods.  
 LEVY HERMANOS, 10, Queen's Road Central, Opposite the Telegraph Companies' Office, Hongkong, 16th September, 1892. [924]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**  
 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.  
 CHARTS and BOOKS.  
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Vichy Mineral and Soda Water.  
 CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
 No. 8, Queen's Road Central, 1633

**HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.**  
 OREGON PINE SPARKS and LUMBER Always on Hand.  
 L. MALLORY, Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [665]

## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
 China ..... Tuesday, 1st Nov.  
 Peru ..... Saturday, 19th Nov.  
 City of Rio de Janeiro (via Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 10th Dec.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 1st Nov., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg. .... \$225.00  
 To Liverpool and London ..... 325.00  
 To Paris and Bremen ..... 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

**RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.**

**DESTINATION.**

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. .... \$25.00  
 St. Louis, Mo. .... 29.50  
 St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. .... 29.50  
 Chicago, Ill. .... 29.50  
 Milwaukee, Wis. .... 29.50  
 Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Columbus, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Detroit, Mich. .... 29.50  
 Cleveland, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Toronto, Canada ..... 29.50  
 Pittsburgh, Penn. .... 29.50  
 Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. .... 29.50  
 Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. .... 29.50  
 Philadelphia, Penn. .... 29.50  
 New York ..... 29.50  
 Boston, Mass. .... 29.50  
 Portland, Maine ..... 29.50

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$395.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Panama, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1892. [1]

**To be Let.**  
 FROM FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.  
 A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE—No. 5, Chan-cery Lane.  
 Apply to  
 J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO, No. 5, Canine Road, Hongkong, 24th October, 1892. [1051]

**TO LET.**  
 HOUSES IN KNIGHTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
 Apply to  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 30th September, 1892. [975]

**TO LET.**  
 NEW HOUSES IN RYON TERRACE—Bonham Road, New House Point.  
 A LARGE Six-roomed House at Magazine Gap. Rent inclusive of taxes \$35 per month.  
 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.  
 FLOORS in Blue Buildings.  
 OFFICES—Second Floor, Praya Central (lately occupied by Messrs. Dunn, Melbye & Co.)  
 GODOWN, (under Messrs. Douglas Lapralle & Co.'s Office).  
 GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.  
 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap, on the same Rental.  
 No. 2, STAUNTON STREET (corner of the Old Bailey).  
 No. 10, OLD BAILEY.  
 FIRST FLOOR, No. 22, Elgin Street.  
 Apply to  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 30th September, 1892. [976]

**TO LET.**  
 WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
 The Large Handsome SHOP, No. 24, Queen's Road Central, lately occupied by Dakin Bros. of China, Limited.  
 Also,  
 Two Large AIRY ROOMS on the Top Floor of above.  
 Apply to  
 DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd., Victoria Dispensary.  
 Hongkong, 24th August, 1892. [961]

## Mails.

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Belgic ..... Thursday, 10th November.  
 Oceanic ..... Tuesday, 29th November.  
 Gaelic ..... Tuesday, 20th December.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th November, at 4 P.M., Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg. .... \$225.00  
 To Liverpool and London ..... 325.00  
 To Paris and Bremen ..... 345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg ..... 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

**RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.**

**DESTINATION.**

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. .... \$25.00  
 St. Louis, Mo. .... 29.50  
 St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. .... 29.50  
 Chicago, Ill. .... 29.50  
 Milwaukee, Wis. .... 29.50  
 Cincinnati, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Columbus, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Detroit, Mich. .... 29.50  
 Cleveland, Ohio ..... 29.50  
 Toronto, Canada ..... 29.50  
 Pittsburgh, Penn. .... 29.50  
 Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. .... 29.50  
 Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. .... 29.50  
 Philadelphia, Penn. .... 29.50  
 New York ..... 29.50  
 Boston, Mass. .... 29.50  
 Portland, Maine ..... 29.50

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months ..... \$337.50  
 12 months ..... \$395.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Panama, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.